



# Sorting algorithms

*Data Structures and Algorithms*

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# Sorting

One of the most important concepts and common applications in computing.

23	78	45	8	32	56
----	----	----	---	----	----



8	23	32	45	56	78
---	----	----	----	----	----



# Sorting

**Sort stability:** data with equal keys maintain their relative input order in the output.

78	8	45	8	32	56
----	---	----	---	----	----



8	8	32	45	56	78
---	---	----	----	----	----



# Sorting

Sort efficiency: a measure of the relative efficiency of a sort = number of comparisons + number of moves.

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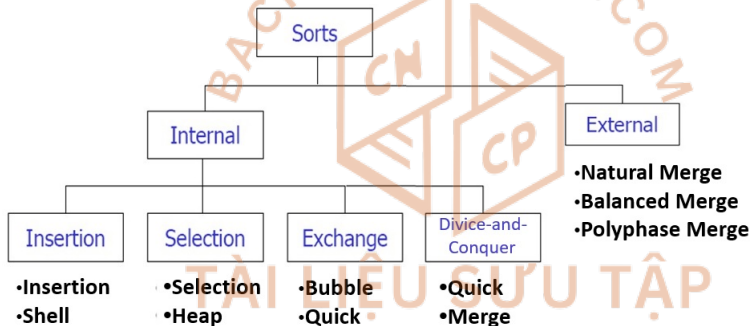
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# Selection Sort



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# Selection Sort

## Idea

In each pass, the smallest/largest item is **selected** and placed in a sorted list.

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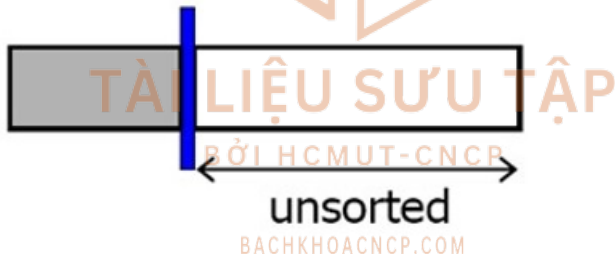
### Divide-and-Conquer

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## Straight Selection Sort

- The list is divided into two parts: **sorted** and **unsorted**.
- In each pass, in the unsorted sublist, the smallest element is **selected** and **exchanged** with the first element.



# Straight Selection Sort

23	78	45	8	32	56
----	----	----	---	----	----

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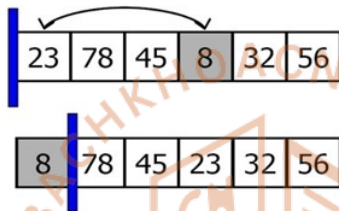
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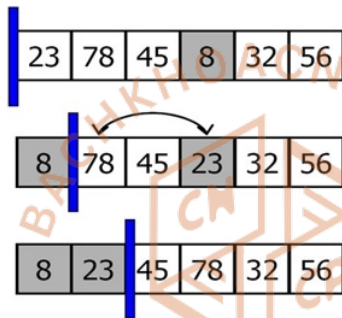
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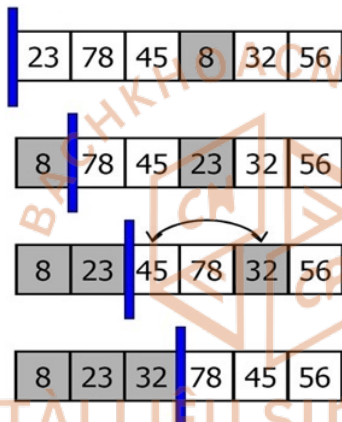
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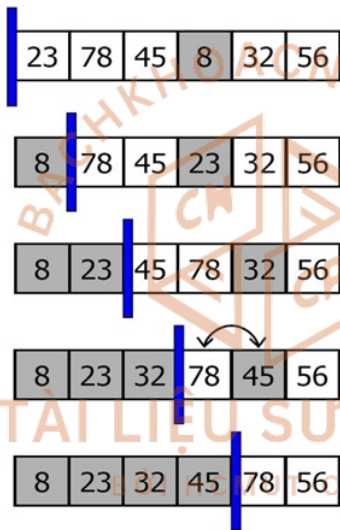
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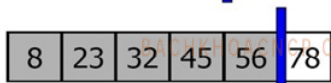
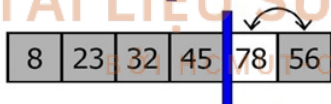
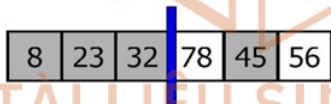
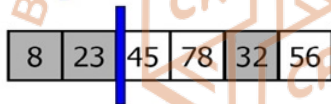
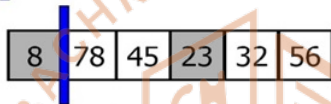
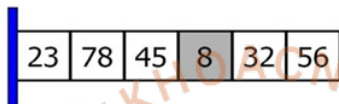
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## Straight Selection Sort: Pseudocode

```
1 current = 0
2 while current < count - 1 do
3     smallest = current
4     walker = current + 1
5     while walker < count do
6         if data[walker] < data[smallest] then
7             smallest = walker
8         end
9         walker = walker + 1
10    end
11    swap(current, smallest)
12    current = current + 1
13 end
```

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# Selection Sort Efficiency

- Straight selection sort:  $O(n^2)$

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# Insertion Sort



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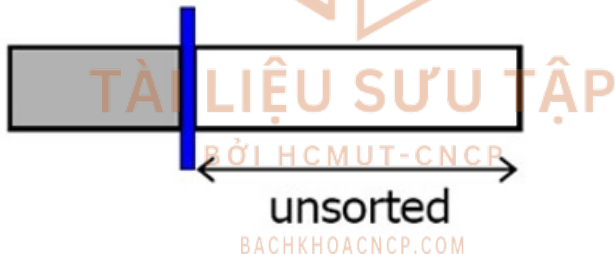
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# Straight Insertion Sort

- The list is divided into two parts: **sorted** and **unsorted**.
- In each pass, the first element of the unsorted sublist is **inserted** into the sorted sublist.



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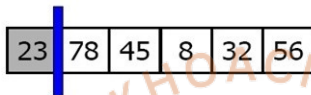
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# Straight Insertion Sort



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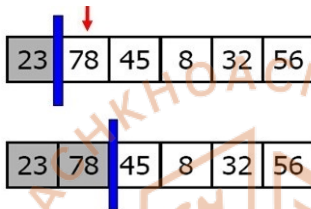
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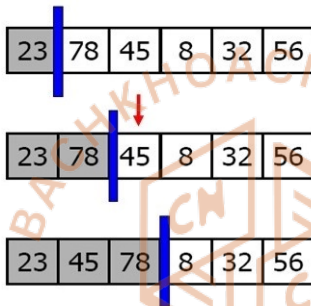
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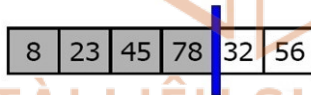
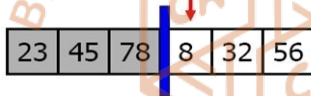
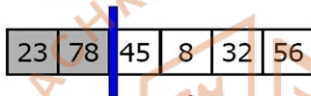
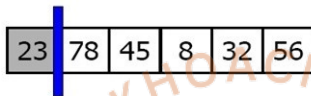
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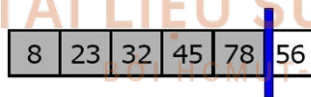
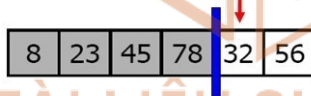
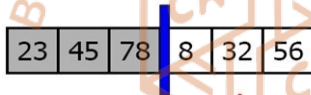
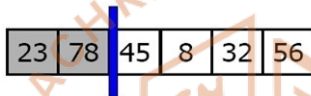
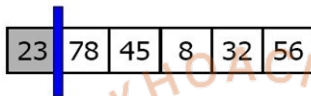
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# Straight Insertion Sort



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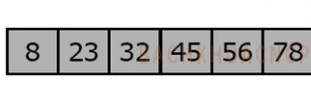
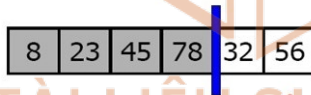
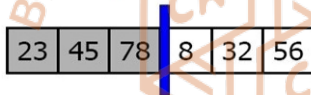
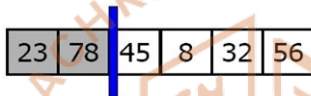
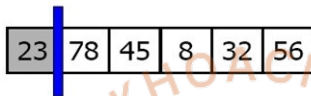
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# Straight Insertion Sort



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# Straight Insertion Sort: Pseudocode

```
1  if count > 1 then
2      curr = 1
3      while curr < count do
4          tmp = data[curr]
5          step = curr - 1
6          while step ≥ 0 AND tmp < data[step] do
7              data[step + 1] = data[step]
8              step = step - 1
9          end
10         data[step + 1] = tmp
11         curr = curr + 1
12     end
13 end
```

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# Shell Sort

- Named after its creator Donald L. Shell (1959).
- Given a list of  $N$  elements, the list is divided into  $K$  segments ( $K$  is called the **increment**).
- Each segment contains  $\frac{N}{K}$  or more elements.
- Segments are dispersed throughout the list.
- Also is called **diminishing-increment sort**.

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# Shell Sort

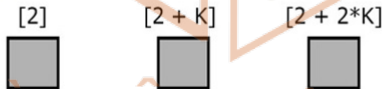
$K = 3$



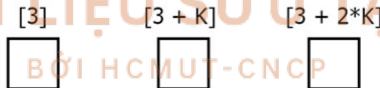
Segment 1



Segment 2



Segment 3



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# Shell Sort



- For the value of  $K$  in each iteration, sort the  $K$  segments.
- After each iteration,  $K$  is reduced until it is 1 in the final iteration.

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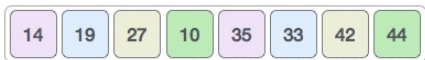
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## Example of Shell Sort

$K = 4$  :



Result:



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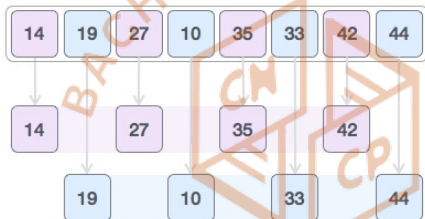
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## Example of Shell Sort

$K = 2$  :



Result:



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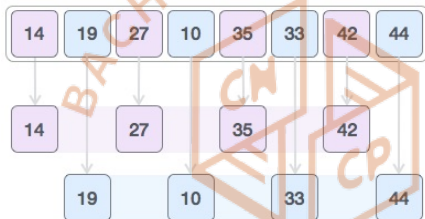
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## Example of Shell Sort

$K = 2$  :



Result:



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## Example of Shell Sort

$K = 1$  :



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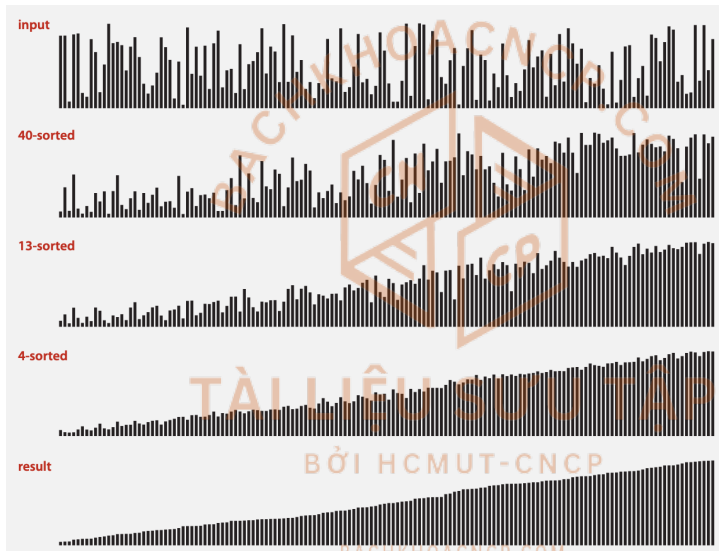
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# Shell sort: Visual trace



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## Choosing incremental values

- From more of the comparisons, it is better when we can receive more new information.
- Incremental values should not be multiples of each other, other wise, the same keys compared on one pass would be compared again at the next.
- The final incremental value must be 1.

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## Choosing incremental values

- Incremental values may be:

1, 4, 13, 40, 121, ...

$$k_t = 1$$

$$k_{i-1} = 3 * k_i + 1$$

$$t = \lceil \log_3 n \rceil - 1$$

- or:

1, 3, 7, 15, 31, ...

$$k_t = 1$$

$$k_{i-1} = 2 * k_i + 1$$

$$t = \lceil \log_2 n \rceil - 1$$



## Shell Sort: Pseudocode

```
1 k = next_increment()
2 while k ≥ 1 do
3     segment = 1
4     while segment ≤ k do
5         sort_segment(segment, k)
6         segment = segment + 1
7     end
8     k = next_increment()
9 end
```

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## Shell Sort - Sort Segment: Pseudocode

sort\_segment(val segment <int>, val k <int>)

```
1 curr = segment + k
2 while curr < count do
3     temp = data[curr]
4     step = curr - k
5     while step >= 0 AND tmp < data[step] do
6         data[step + k] = data[step]
7         step = step - k
8     end
9     data[step + k] = tmp
10    curr = curr + k
11 end
```

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# Insertion Sort Efficiency

- Straight insertion sort:

$$f(n) = \frac{n(n+1)}{2} = O(n^2)$$

- Shell sort:

$$O(n^{1.25}) \text{ (Empirical study)}$$

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# Exchange Sort

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# Exchange Sort

- In each pass, elements that are out of order are **exchanged**, until the entire list is sorted.
- **Exchange** is extensively used.

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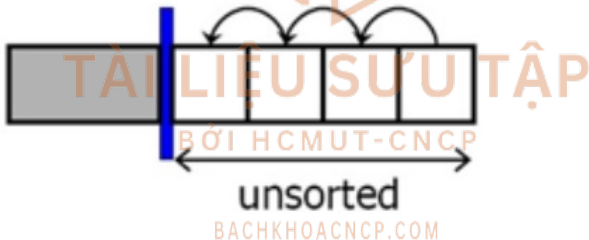
#### Divide-and-Conquer

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# Bubble Sort

- The list is divided into two parts: **sorted** and **unsorted**.
- In each pass, the smallest element is **bub-  
bled** from the unsorted sublist and moved to the sorted sublist.



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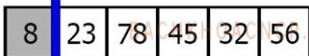
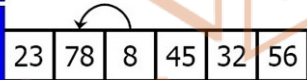
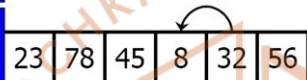
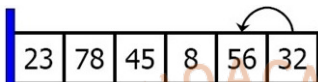
Bubble Sort

Divide-and-Conquer

Quick Sort

Merge Sort

# Bubble Sort



## Sorting

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Sorting concepts

Selection Sort

Straight Selection Sort

Insertion Sort

Straight Insertion Sort

Shell Sort

Exchange Sort

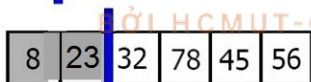
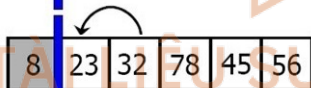
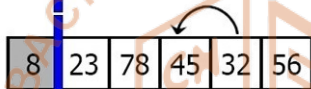
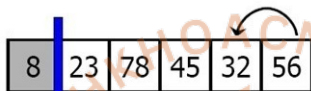
Bubble Sort

Divide-and-Conquer

Quick Sort

Merge Sort

# Bubble Sort



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## Sorting

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### Sorting concepts

#### Selection Sort

Straight Selection Sort

#### Insertion Sort

Straight Insertion Sort

Shell Sort

#### Exchange Sort

Bubble Sort

#### Divide-and-Conquer

Quick Sort

Merge Sort

## Bubble Sort

```
1 curr = 0
2 flag = False
3 while curr < count AND flag = False do
4     step = count - 1
5     flag = True
6     while step > curr do
7         if data[step] < data[step - 1] then
8             flag = False
9             swap(data[step], data[step - 1])
10        end
11        step = step - 1
12    end
13    curr = curr + 1
14 end
```

## Sorting

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### Sorting concepts

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# Exchange Sort Efficiency

- Bubble sort:

$$f(n) = \frac{n(n+1)}{2} = O(n^2)$$

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# Divide-and-Conquer

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## Divide-and-Conquer Sort

```
1 Algorithm DivideAndConquer()  
2 if the list has length > 1 then  
3     partition the list into lowlist and  
       highlist  
4     lowlist.DivideAndConquer()  
5     highlist.DivideAndConquer()  
6     combine(lowlist, highlist)  
7 end  
8 End DivideAndConquer
```

Sorting

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Sorting concepts

Selection Sort

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Straight Insertion Sort

Shell Sort

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Bubble Sort

Divide-and-Conquer

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Merge Sort

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# Divide-and-Conquer Sort

	Partition	Combine
Merge Sort	easy	hard
Quick Sort	hard	easy

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Sorting

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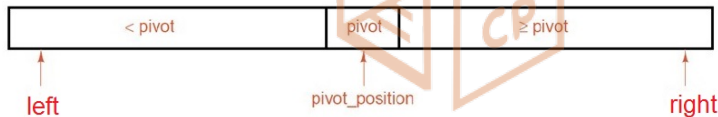
Divide-and-Conquer

Quick Sort

Merge Sort

## Quick Sort

Given a pivot value, the partition rearranges the entries in the list as the following figure:



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### Sorting

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### Sorting concepts

#### Selection Sort

Straight Selection Sort

#### Insertion Sort

Straight Insertion Sort

Shell Sort

#### Exchange Sort

Bubble Sort

#### Divide-and-Conquer

Quick Sort

Merge Sort

## Quick Sort

- 1 **Algorithm** QuickSort()
- 2 Sorts the contiguous list using quick sort.
- 3 **recursiveQuickSort**(0, count - 1)
- 4 **End** QuickSort

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## Sorting

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### Sorting concepts

#### Selection Sort

Straight Selection Sort

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Straight Insertion Sort

Shell Sort

#### Exchange Sort

Bubble Sort

#### Divide-and-Conquer

Quick Sort

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## Quick Sort

```
1 Algorithm recursiveQuickSort(val left  
   <int>, val right <int>)  
2 Sorts the contiguous list using quick sort.  
3 Pre: left and right are valid positions  
   in the list  
4 Post: list sorted  
  
5 if left < right then  
6     pivot_position = Partition(left, right)  
7     recursiveQuickSort(left,  
   pivot_position - 1)  
8     recursiveQuickSort(pivot_position +  
   1, right)  
9 end
```

## Sorting

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Sorting concepts

Selection Sort

Straight Selection Sort

Insertion Sort

Straight Insertion Sort

Shell Sort

Exchange Sort

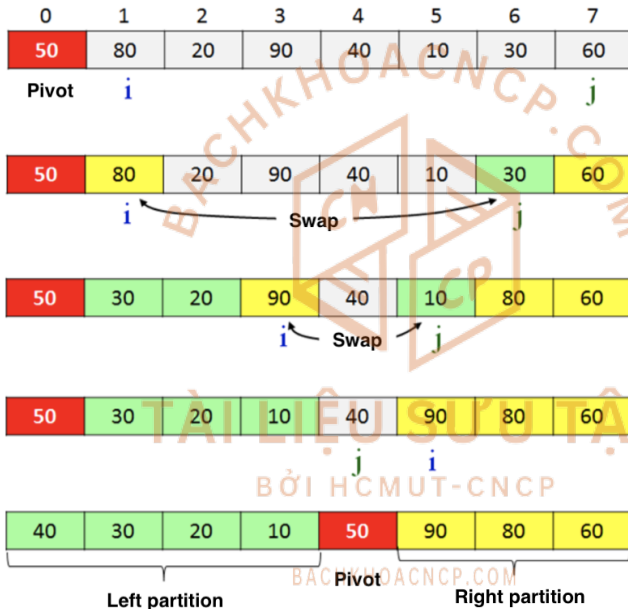
Bubble Sort

Divide-and-Conquer

Quick Sort

Merge Sort

# Partitioning



Sorting

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Sorting concepts

Selection Sort

Straight Selection Sort

Insertion Sort

Straight Insertion Sort

Shell Sort

Exchange Sort

Bubble Sort

Divide-and-Conquer

Quick Sort

Merge Sort

## Quick Sort Efficiency

- Quick sort:  
 $O(n \log_2 n)$



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### Sorting

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### Sorting concepts

#### Selection Sort

Straight Selection Sort

#### Insertion Sort

Straight Insertion Sort

Shell Sort

#### Exchange Sort

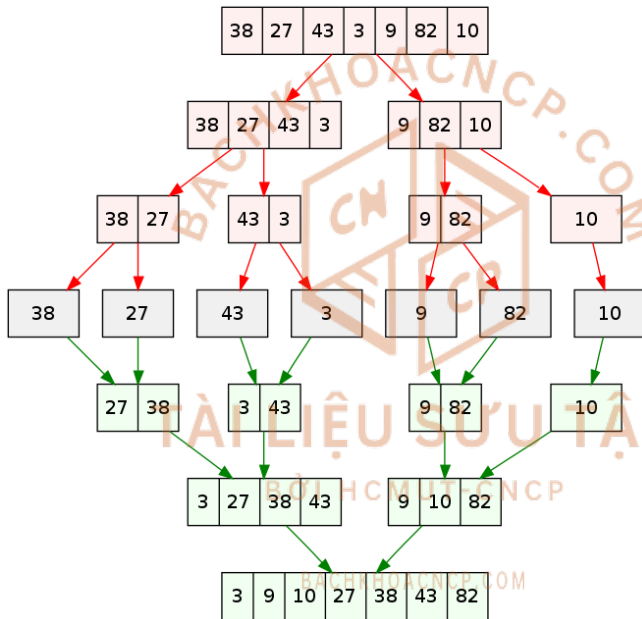
Bubble Sort

#### Divide-and-Conquer

Quick Sort

Merge Sort

# Merge Sort



## Sorting

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### Sorting concepts

#### Selection Sort

Straight Selection Sort

#### Insertion Sort

Straight Insertion Sort

Shell Sort

#### Exchange Sort

Bubble Sort

#### Divide-and-Conquer

Quick Sort

Merge Sort



# Merge Sort

- 1 **Algorithm** MergeSort()
- 2 Sorts the contiguous list using merge sort.
- 3 **recursiveMergeSort**(arr, 0, arr.length() - 1)
- 4 **End** MergeSort

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## Sorting

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### Sorting concepts

#### Selection Sort

Straight Selection Sort

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Straight Insertion Sort

Shell Sort

#### Exchange Sort

Bubble Sort

#### Divide-and-Conquer

Quick Sort

Merge Sort

# Merge Sort

```
1 Algorithm recursiveMergeSort(ref arr  
   <array>, val hi <int> , val lo <int>)  
2 if hi > lo then  
3   |   mid = lo + (hi - lo) / 2  
4   |   recursiveMergeSort(arr, lo, mid)  
5   |   recursiveMergeSort(arr, mid + 1, hi)  
6   |   merge(arr, lo, mid, hi)  
7 end  
8 End recursiveMergeSort
```

## Sorting

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### Sorting concepts

#### Selection Sort

Straight Selection Sort

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Straight Insertion Sort

Shell Sort

#### Exchange Sort

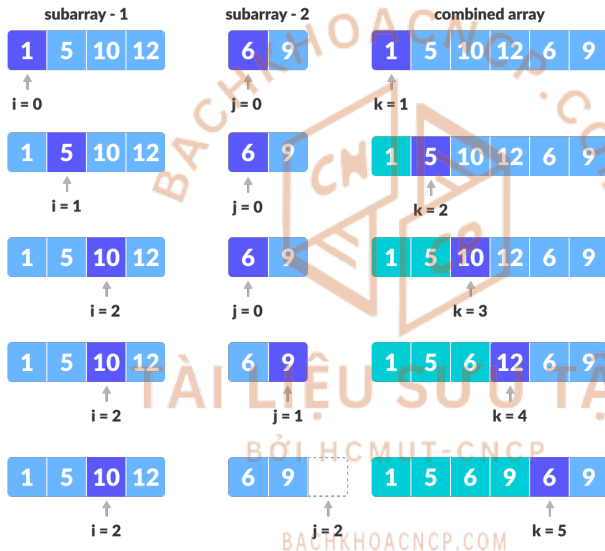
Bubble Sort

#### Divide-and-Conquer

Quick Sort

Merge Sort

# Merge - Combine operation



Sorting

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Sorting concepts

Selection Sort

Straight Selection Sort

Insertion Sort

Straight Insertion Sort

Shell Sort

Exchange Sort

Bubble Sort

Divide-and-Conquer

Quick Sort

Merge Sort

## Merge

```
1 Algorithm merge(ref arr <array>, val hi  
   <int>, val mid <int>, val lo <int>)  
2 Allocate new array aux with the length of  
   arr.  
3 k = lo  
4 while k ≥ hi do  
5 |   aux[k] = arr[k] i++  
6 end  
7 k = lo  
8 while k ≥ hi do  
9 |   if i > mid then  
10 | |   a[k] = aux[j++]  
11 end
```

## Sorting

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### Sorting concepts

#### Selection Sort

Straight Selection Sort

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Straight Insertion Sort

Shell Sort

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# THANK YOU.

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Sorting

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Sorting concepts

Selection Sort

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